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### REMARKS

By this amendment, claims 1-8, 10-26, and 28-42 are pending. Claims 1, 2, 8, 9, 10, 20 and 27 have been amended. Claims 28-42 have been added.

Claims 1 and 20 were amended to recite a concentration of about 10-350 U/g of particle of the hydrogen-peroxide:hydrogen-peroxide-reductase component. Support for this amendment can be found, for example, on page 4, line 17. Claim 1 also was amended to add that the particle is intended for addition to a composition containing peroxygen bleach. Support for this amendment can be found, for example, on page 3, line 26. Claim 2 was amended to add that the particle exhibits enhanced accelerated storage stability as compared to a similar particle without hydrogen-peroxide:hydrogen-peroxide-reductase component. support for this amendment can be found, for example, on page 13, lines 10-13. Claims 8-10 and 27 were amended for the sole purpose of setting out non-duplicative ranges for the hydrogen-peroxide:hydrogen-peroxide-reductase component.

Added claim 28 is to a particle comprising a core and a layer surrounding the core, the layer comprising a peroxide-sensitive component and a hydrogen-peroxide:hydrogen-peroxide-reductase at a concentration per particle of between about 10 and 350 U/g. Support for this amendment may be found, for example, on page 8, lines 17-18 and in Example 1. Support for added claim 42 may be found, for example, on pages 16-17 in connection with Example 6. No new matter is added by this amendment.

### 37 CFR §102 REJECTION

Claims 1-27 are rejected as anticipate by or, in the alternative, as obvious over Herrmann et al. (US 6,248,706).

Applicants respectfully disagree with the Examiner's characterization of Herrmann et al as an anticipatory reference. Herrmann et al. teach the production of granules wherein enzyme, water and flour are mixed together to form a particle which is a homogeneous composition with the enzyme dispersed throughout the flour. The problem addressed by Herrmann et al. is dust formation using marumization production procedures. The Herrmann et al. solution disperses enzyme throughout flour using a "wet" procedure (for exampl , see claim 1) to avoid enzyme exposure during mixing. Th "wet" procedure includes nough liquid to reduce enzyme dust during mixing and

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the flours surrounding the enzyme also help reduce enzyme dust and stabilize the enzyme in the completed marum.

Although Herrmann et al. state that enzyme mixtures can be used and recite a great many enzymes, the specific mixture of an oxido-reductase with another enzyme is not taught or suggested. In fact, Herrmann does not teach any specific mixtures of enzymes or concentrations of mixtures of enzymes.

In Col. 7, lines 8-11, Herrmann et al. state that "if oxidases are used, they can be glucose oxidases or peroxidases;..... Herrmann et al.'s recitation of peroxidases teaches away from applicants' invention as shown in the instant specification (page 6, lines 7-28), stating that peroxidase "would not normally serve the purpose of this invention, since it would not protect the enzyme or active ingredient from the peroxide unless the donor or activator is simultaneously and intimately present...". Herrmann et al. also state that "...other very practical enzymes within the scope of the invention are catalase (desizing of textiles), lysozyme, muramidase". Desizing of textiles is a manufacturing process for removing starch.

The teachings of Herrmann et al. set out above regarding enzymes show no understanding or recognition of the problem of catalase inactivation of hydrogen peroxide, and the specification does not address or teach the use of an enzyme to stabilize another enzyme or additive such as a dye.

Herrmann et al. do not teach or suggest enzyme mixture concentration or ratios of enzyme. The teaching of Herrmann et al. do not provide a suggestion to combine an oxidoreductase at a concentration of about 10 to 350 U/g of particle with an active agent in the presence of a bleaching compound.

With respect to new claim 28, Herrmann et al. teach only an enzyme - flour mixture cores; and, at Col. 10, lines 61-67, Herrmann et al. specifically teach away from the use of seed cores.

To anticipate the present invention, the Herrmann et al. reference must teach each and every claimed element. The law is clear that:

"Invalidity for anticipation requires that all of the elements and limitations of the claim are found within a single prior art reference. . . . There must be no difference between the claimed invention and the reference disclosure, as viewed by a person of ordinary skill in the field of the invention." *Scripps Clinic & Research Fdn. v. Genentech, Inc.*, 927 F.2d 1565, 1576 (Fed. Cir. 1991).

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As the references do not teach each and every element of the presently claimed invention, they are not proper §102 references. Specifically, the reference does not teach a particle for addition to a composition containing peroxygen bleach, the particle comprising a peroxide-sensitive component and a hydrogen-peroxide:hydrogen-peroxide-reductase at a concentration of about 10 to 350 U/g of particle. Specifically, with respect to claim 20, the reference does not teach a method of stabilizing an enzyme in a detergent granule containing peroxygen bleach, the method comprising the step of adding a hydrogen-peroxide:hydrogen-peroxide-reductase at a concentration of about 10-350 U/g of particle during manufacture of the granule. Specifically, with respect to added claim 28, the reference does not teach a particle for use in compositions containing peroxygen bleach, the particle comprising a core; a layer surrounding the core, the layer comprising (1) a peroxide-sensitive component and (2) a hydrogen-peroxide:hydrogen-peroxide-reductase at a concentration per particle of 10 U/g to 350 U/g of particle.

Thus, Applicants respectfully request that these rejections be withdrawn.

#### **37 CFR §103 REJECTIONS**

Claims 1-27 are rejected in the alternative as obvious over Herrmann et al. The Examiner states that "...it would have been nonetheless obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art, to arrive at a particle containing a peroxide sensitive enzyme and a hydrogen-peroxide:hydrogen-peroxide-reductase (catalase) as recited in the instant claims because Herrmann et al. teach that the enzyme granulate may be coated with a coating containing an additional enzyme in general. "

Applicants respectfully submit that the Examiner has failed to establish a *prima facie* case of obviousness. A fundamental requisite of establishing a *prima facie* case of obviousness is that there is a reasonable expectation of success in practicing the recited method steps or producing the claimed composition, without the use of the pending Application. Yet Herrmann et al. are silent regarding the problem of stabilizing an enzyme using another enzyme, and particularly silent about catalase inactivation of hydrogen peroxide. There is no teaching in Herrmann that would lead to the selection of a hydrogen-peroxide:hydrogen-peroxide-reductase at a concentration per particle of 10 U/g to 350 U/g of particle in combination with a hydrogen-peroxide sensitive particle.

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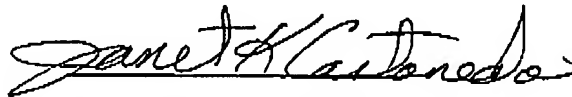
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Because the Examiner's conclusory statements do not consider that there is no teaching in Herrmann et al. of a granule having a hydrogen peroxide sensitive component and a hydrogen-peroxide:hydrogen-peroxide-reductase, Applicants submit that a prima facie case of obviousness has not been set out. In view of the above, Applicants respectfully submit that the Claims are unobvious and request that this rejection be withdrawn.

Applicants contend the pending claims are patentable and allowance of said claims is kindly solicited. If in the opinion of the Examiner a telephone conference would expedite the prosecution of the subject application, the Examiner is encouraged to call the undersigned at (650) 846-4072.

Respectfully submitted,

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